

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR.

Received up to 21st October, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 11th October

Circulation,
325 copies.

The appointment of the
Prince of Shahpur as Wali
of Kandahar in the place
of Sher Ali.

publishes an article communicated by
Muhammad Nur Khan, Rasaidar, 7th
Bengal Cavalry, Morar. The writer
states that he formerly contributed

articles to the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisri*, the *Pioneer*, &c., recommending the appointment of the Prince of Shahpur in the place of Yakub Khan as Amir of Kabul. The Prince belongs to the late Sadozai family of Kabul, receives a pension, and is loyally attached to the Government. The Government has placed Abdul Rahman Khan on the throne of Kabul, but it should be remembered that he belongs to the same family as the ungrateful Sher Ali and Yakub Khan, and has long lived in Russian territory. We cannot therefore have much faith in him. Under these circumstances it seems expedient that the Prince of Shahpur should be appointed Wali of Kandahar. If this were done, he would be, as it were, our ambas-

sador in Afghanistan and would watch the proceedings of the new Amir.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 15th October says that complaints are continually coming from Kabul about the highbanded proceedings of Abdul Rahman Khan.

The alleged tyranny and oppression of the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan.

"There is no doubt that the Afghans are a lawless people, and no one but a despotic ruler can keep them in check, as we have already stated in a late issue. As Abdul Rahman Khan has been appointed Amir unconditionally, no one can now take him to task for his acts. However, he should remember that extreme is bad. The people of Kabul have had experience of a mild and just treatment during its long occupation by the British, and therefore will not now be able to endure undue severity. Moreover, Abdul Rahman's authority has not yet been firmly established, and his rivals are at large and plotting against him. In these circumstances it is not wise in him to produce widespread discontent by tyranny and oppression. Those persons who emigrated from Kabul with our troops displayed great foresight. If they had remained at Kabul, they would undoubtedly have been severely oppressed."

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbar* of the 16th October says that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that a statement has appeared in the *Al Jawaib* (Constantinople) to the effect that the Porte has written thrice to the European powers that the Musalmans are oppressed in Bulgaria, but that no European power has yet sent the Porte an answer. "If the *Al Jawaib's* statement is true, the European powers should be ashamed of their conduct. Will they not be considered partial to the Christians? They at once espoused the cause of the Christian states and made a naval demonstration against Turkey. But they have disregarded the appeal of the Porte in favour of the Musalmans of Bulgaria. Is this what is meant by justice?"

Turkey and the European powers.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Patiala Akhbár* of 11th October, referring to the Chota Odeypur case, says that a wicked and unfaithful servant of the State submitted a petition to the Political Agent against Chandra Singh, the second son of the Raja. The petitioner stated that Chandra Singh's wife did not die from snake-bite as has been declared, but that she was killed by her husband for mis-conduct, as she was in love with the petitioner. The Agent has placed Chandra Singh under surveillance and enquiries are being made into the case. The Agent's proceedings may be in accordance with European ideas, but they are quite opposed to Indian custom and native public feeling. As every king has the power to kill any of his subjects who is guilty of high treason, every man in Asia is from time immemorial considered to have the power of punishing his unfaithful wife. A man can still kill his unfaithful wife in Afghanistan, Persia, China, Nepal, Burma, &c., with perfect impunity. This practice is not opposed to the Hindu and Muhammadan law. True in British India men and women have equal rights, but as regards native states the Government has never interfered in a matter like the one in question. It is to be deeply regretted that on the statement of an ungrateful wretch like the petitioner, who deserves to be shot, the Political Agent has subjected an independent native chief to indignity by exposing his private affairs. Chandra Singh is now being tried in open court. The native nobility and gentry expect the same indulgence from the British Government in such matters as a native ruler would have shown them. No native king would have exposed an independent chief to such indignity.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Vrit Dhára* of the 11th October briefly refers to the case of Chandra Singh, the second son of the Raja of Chota Odeypur, who has been accused of killing his wife, and which Mr. Birdwood, the District and Sessions Judge of Tanna, has been deputed to enquire into, and remarks that every lover of justice would

Circulation,
153 copies.

undoubtedly like to see an impartial enquiry instituted into the case. But looking at the position of the accused and the nature of the offence with which he has been charged, one cannot but doubt the propriety of the method adopted by the Government for his trial. Are the native states independent or only nominally so? Perhaps some cogent reasons, not known to us, have induced the Government to adopt the present method. As the case is now under trial, we do not wish to make any further comments upon it.

Circulation,
105 copies.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khudh-i-'Alam* (Delhi) of the 16th October, writing from Luharu, complains that the inhabitants of Shekhawati frequently commit robberies in Luharu and other neighbouring native states and British territory. Since the death of the late Maharaja of Jaipur the robbers have become more bold and fearless. They generally come in large gangs seated on camels, and are even accompanied by *sawars* belonging to the State police stations in Shekhawati. On the 5th of October, a gang drove away some camels and cattle belonging to the Nawab of Luharu and the people from Ber (Luharu). The thanadar of Luharu pursued the thieves and overtook them at Dudu. When he asked for the restoration of the camels and cattle, the Thakur of Dudu and the neighbouring villages demanded a ransom equal to half the price of the animals. The matter has been reported to the Commissioner. If enquiries are made into the case by the Commissioner, there is no doubt that the robbers will be convicted and punished. It is useless on the part of the Government to refer these matters to the Political Agent at Jaipur, because he only reports them to the Jaipur officials, and they do nothing.

Circulation,
250 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Kárnáma* (Lucknow) of the 18th October states that Sir George Couper has been gradually effecting the administrative union of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but that it is the

The Judicial Commission-
er, Lucknow.

earnest prayer of the inhabitants of Oudh that the Judicial Commissioner's office may not be abolished—at all events as long as Sir George Couper remains at the head of the administration—because they can ill afford to bear the cost which appeals to the distant Allahabad High Court would involve.

The same paper, referring to the statement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* to the effect that it was devised by Lord Northbrook's Government that when the sovereignty in any native State is transferred from the royal family to any collateral branch of the family the State should give one year's revenue as a present to the Government, and that some persons are of opinion that the scheme will perhaps now be enforced in regard to Jaipur, remarks: We do not know of any such scheme having been passed by Lord Northbrook, and we hope that Lord Ripon will not adopt it, because the levy of such a heavy fine will frighten all the native chiefs.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 19th October states that the speeches delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and other high officials at the Military Patriotic Fund Meeting held at Simla are calculated to inspire the natives with feelings of loyalty and gratitude. Sir Robert Egerton remarked in the course of his speech that the natives should be looked upon as a part and parcel of the British nation. This remark of his excites great enthusiasm and sympathy in our mind. The growth of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled is desirable on political grounds and would be beneficial to both. If there were more European officials like Sir Robert Egerton, there is no doubt that sympathy would long since have grown up between governors and the children of the soil. But it is to be regretted that young European officers, instead of exhibiting sympathy with the natives, delight in

Circulation,
425 copies.

The Patriotic Fund Meeting, Simla.

abusing them and call them niggers. It will be a happy day for India when the gulf between the nations is removed. We have heard with great satisfaction that the council of regency at Patiala intends to give one lakh of rupees to the Patriotic Fund. The Anjuman-i-Panjáb and the Anjuman-i-Qasur have already liberally contributed to the Fund. All persons should contribute their mite. We hope that the Government will not only render relief to the widows and children of the soldiers, but also to those of the camp-followers who perished in the war.

The same paper publishes an article communicated by a cultivator from Batala (Gurdaspur). Unpaid messengers attached to tahsils, Panjab. The writer complains that there are some unpaid *mazkúrtis* or messengers at the tahsildar's office at Batala who oppress the cultivators. Whenever a messenger is sent with a *parwána* to a cultivator, he takes food from him and 2 annas as his wages. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur should see to this. In commenting upon the above article, the editor remarks that there is no doubt that such unpaid messengers are attached to some tahsils, who extort money from the poor peasants. The Government should dismiss these messengers, because the condition of the cultivators is already pitiable.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 16th October urges that not only the native chiefs of the Panjáb, but also those of the other provinces, at all events those of Rajputana, should be invited to the Darbar which is to be held at Lahore by His Excellency the Viceroy in honour of the Afghan war. Rajputana is not very distant from Lahore, and therefore the chiefs of that country can easily attend the Darbar. The writer hopes that honours and titles will be as freely distributed at the Lahore Darbar as they were at the late Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 16th October makes the following remarks in support of the system of revenue in kind :—

The system of revenue in kind.

"The *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent PHILO is strong in his denunciation against the revenue system in kind as sufficiently bad to reduce the actual cultivators of the soil to serfs. The system of revenue in kind has no doubt its faults, but in these days of famine and drought the revenue system in kind affords great relief to the poor ryots. While in British territory the poor ryots have been obliged to sell their homesteads to meet the Government demand, the ryots in the native states are free from such helpless contingencies. Ask the ryots of a native state whether they would like to change the kind system to that of coin, and they will all reply in the negative. The greatest objection to the kind system is that the Government have to depend too much on underlings, and the poor ryots are therefore liable to various unlawful exactions. But, nevertheless, no system gives better security to the poor cultivators against the heavy demands in times of dearth than the system of revenue in kind. The money-lenders, it is true, play an important part in all villages throughout India, but they wield greater power to ruin the poor ryots in British territory than in the native states. The courts of law are powerful instruments in the hands of the money-lenders to grind down the poor ryots, whose last clothes are sold in execution of decrees. In native states the law is not so stringent and the money-lender is made to come to some terms by the intercession of the court, and the debtors and creditors are on far more amicable terms than they are in British India. The condition of the Deccan and Jhansi ryots, for whose benefit special Relief Acts have had to be passed, put it beyond the shade of doubt, that the condition of the ryots in British territory, where there is a fixed land assessment in coin, is not very enviable. We can speak from our own experience that, during the last famine, there was a larger number of emigrants from Ulwar, where a new revenue settlement has been made, than from any other neighbouring state. The cause of it simply was that under the new assessment they felt themselves helpless, and were therefore obliged to leave their home and seek shelter in foreign

lands. Assessment in coin is no doubt advantageous to the State, but assessment in kind, on the other hand, is advantageous to the ryots. Both have their faults. But of the two we must choose the one that has fewer faults."

The following is an extract from the remarks made by the same paper on Mr. W. J. Shaw Stewart's scheme about representative government in India, as set forth in the letter sent by him to the Secretary to the Indian Association :—

"In our last issue we gave a long extract from Mr. Shaw Stewart's letter anent representative government in India. The scheme, as set forth, is no doubt a very elaborate one, and is well worthy of the consideration of every one who has the interest of India at heart. The proposed experiment is one of vital importance to this country. 'If on trial,' says Mr. Stewart, 'it is not found to answer well, I fear all hope of getting representative government for India would have to be abandoned. If on the contrary (as I hope will be the case) the Council as proposed is found to facilitate the good government of India, then its gradual development into an autonomic chamber will, in all probability, be only a question of time.' The only doubt that we have about the working of the scheme is lest it should prove too unwieldy; nevertheless, there is nothing in the scheme which is impracticable, and although serious difficulties may arise at the outset, we have no doubt they will soon wear away. We are of one opinion with Mr. Stewart about the numbers, mode of election, qualifications of candidates, &c., but we think the place of meeting ought to be at the head-quarters of Government, where the Council may get all information and assistance from Government readily. As a consultative body, it should have a habitat as near the seat of Government as possible, or else it will labour under serious disadvantages. If the Council holds its sittings for a fixed time at each of the Presidencies, we think it will be able to perform its functions more efficiently, and we, therefore, offer this suggestion as it occurs to us.

"The greatest service which the Council will be able to render to Government and to the country is in matters of finance, and it will be necessary on the part of Government to supply to the Council all information regarding the account and finances of India and to lay before it all financial schemes and budgets for expression of its opinion and advice. In this way the people of the country will have a voice in the financial administration of the country and a control over the money which they pay in the shape of land and other taxes."

The *Almora Akhbar* of the 15th October, referring to the

Circulation,
50 copies.

The scheme for the compulsory insurance of public servants.

proposed scheme about the compulsory insurance of public servants, remarks that the scheme is undoubtedly a good

one. "In our opinion every native will approve of it. Some public servants lead an extravagant life and make no provision for their children. If the scheme in question is introduced, the children will be secured against destitution on the death of their fathers. Moreover, it should be observed that as the money deducted from the pay of public servants will be deposited in the Government treasury, they will become more loyal to the Government, because "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

A local correspondent of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* (Allahabad)

Circulation,
300 copies.

The working of the license-tax, Allahabad.

of the 17th October, in regard to the working of the license-tax at Allah-

abad, remarks that proper measures were not adopted by the district officers to inform the persons liable to the payment of the tax as to the amount assessed and the time fixed for the payment of the tax, and the result is that many persons have had to pay the tax with a fine for default of payment by the fixed time. The tax has been heavily assessed. Here are some examples :—Sayyad Hadi Ali has had to pay a tax with a fine, although he now carries on no trade. Amir, a tobacco-seller in Johnstonganj, and Khuda Bakhsh, a cloth merchant in Garhe-ki-sarai, have been assessed at Rs. 10 each, but

their net annual income hardly exceeds Rs. 100 or 200. It should be always remembered that the income of the lower classes of traders in India is very small. The best proof of this is that if a post of Rs. 20 were offered to a trader, he would at once accept it and give up his trade.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut) of the 16th October publishes a vernacular translation of the letter received by the proprietor of the *Akhbār-i-Ālam* from the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone. The letter, dated 16th September, which the proprietor of the paper has received from Mr. E. W. Hamilton, in reply to his letter addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England. The following is an English translation of the vernacular translation :—"Dear Sir,—Your letter of 22nd July last was duly submitted to the Hon'ble Mr Gladstone. He is thankful to you for what you have said in his praise, and would be glad to continue receiving your paper.

"As regards the Press Act and the license tax, he has drawn the attention of the Government of India to them."

The same paper, in its local news column, complains that the municipal committee of Meerut has lately issued an order to the effect that if any person wishes to repair any house or wall situated near a road, he should submit a petition, together with a plan of the wall or house which is to be repaired, in order to obtain permission from the committee. This order presses severely upon the poor. Suppose a poor man has to rebuild four square yards of mud wall. The cost of the wall according to present rates would be eight annas, and besides the cost of the petition, he would have to pay about one or two rupees to a draughtsman for a plan. Moreover, there is necessarily some delay before permission is granted, while the houses which have suffered from the late fall of rain require to be immediately repaired. The municipal committee should reconsider the order.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 13th October states that

Circulation,
925 copies.

The English newspapers.

English newspapers have lately been persistently spreading false rumours. It is difficult to realise what their object is in doing this. Some time ago they startled the public with the statement that the British troops at Karachi had mutinied and plundered the Government treasury, and on the following day contradicted the statement. Only the other day our local contemporary stated that the *Akhbār-i-Ām* has been suppressed for publishing articles against the Government. When we called for an explanation, it contradicted the statement in its next issue. The *Delhi Gazette* of Agra lately declared that the Maharaja of Bharatpur had been killed by one of his own *sawars*. When it was asked to give proof, it replied that the statement was based upon *bazar* rumour. Our English contemporaries lately declared that the Musalmans of Ootacamund, Madras, have rebelled. It was even said that they attacked the European residents and killed some of them. On enquiry it was found that the mere gathering together of the Musalmans in honour of the *Id* festival frightened the Europeans. No editor should publish anything until he has satisfied himself as to its truth, but this is not the case with the editors of English papers. If any European who bears ill-will towards a native chief sends false complaints against his administration to the editor of an English paper, the editor at once publishes them, without making any enquiries as to their truth and without taking the loyalty of the chief into consideration. The adverse writings of European editors grieve the natives to the heart. We consider it necessary to make the Government acquainted with this state of things because it has great faith in them.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the

Circulation,
200 copies.

The railway from Jhelam to Rawal Pindi.

16th October states that the railway from Jhelam to Rawal Pindi has been opened from the 1st October, but as only two passenger trains

are run between Jhelam and Rawal Pindi during the whole twenty-four hours, many passengers are left behind for want of room. Four trains should be run instead of two.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
106 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur) of the 19th October states that the kharif crop has severely suffered from drought in Fatehpur, and the prospects of the *rabi* are no better. Prices have already risen considerably and are expected to rise higher. Grain sells at eleven seers the rupee at present, and forage for cattle is procured with difficulty. The zamindars are now in a very delicate position. On the one hand they will soon be called upon to pay the revenue instalment, and on the other they will be harassed by the importunities of their tenants for help. In our opinion the district officers should at once enquire into the condition of the crop. The next revenue instalment, or at all events part of it, should be remitted, in order that the zamindars may be able to assist their poor tenants. Moreover, a check should be exercised upon the grain-dealers, in order to prevent them from unnecessarily raising the prices.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Allahabad, states that there is an old Hindu temple in the premises of the Allahabad railway station. The Hindus have hitherto been allowed free access to the temple, but the railway officials have lately prohibited them from going there. It is rumoured that the priests of the temple will also be turned out. It is difficult to realize what has induced the railway officials to do this.

A Hindu temple near the railway station at Allahabad.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Ahsan-ul-Akhbar* (Amroha) of the 14th October, on the authority of a civil prisoner, complains that the civil prisoners in the Moradabad jail are charged very high rates for provisions, as for instance they have to pay for flour at 10 seers the rupee, for ghi at three quarters of a seer the

The civil prisoners in the Moradabad jail.

rupee. &c. If the complaint is true, it is to be deeply regretted. The Superintendent of the jail and the Magistrate should see to it.

The *Naiar-i-Azam* (Moradabad) has lately been publishing an article in its "Punch" columns in the form of a dialogue between a woman and her husband. The wife quarrels with him for being in love with a dancing-girl. She complains that he gives all his money to his mistress, and neither marries his daughter, who is of a marriageable age, nor educates his son. He protests that he has no mistress. The story is to be continued. The editor, in the issue of the 11th October, (received on the 20th idem) complains that a native officer of Moradabad, considering the story applicable to him, sent some *badmashes* to his house to harass him. They hovered round his house for two days and harassed his servants ; so that he was compelled to shut the doors of his house. When the police appeared on the scene, they fled. The district officers should see to this.

Circulation,
115 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Azab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Urdu	... Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. Octr. 15th & 18th	1880. Octr. 18th & 21st respectively.	660 copies.
2	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Ali Hussain Khan ..	" 14th	" 18th	120 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad ..	" 16th	" "	125 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram ..	" 13th	" 15th	925 copies (in- cluding 55 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Jalesar</i>	Jalesar ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Muhammad Wajih- ud-din.	" 9th	" 20th	64 copies.
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamandei,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand ..	" 16th	" 19th	125 "
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud- din.	" 12th	" 18th	80 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai ..	" 16th & 19th	" 18th & 21st respectively.	282 copies (in- cluding 65 co- pies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 21st	50 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Sháhjahán- pur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	" "	" 18th	20 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 9th & 16th	" 15th & 21st respectively.	185 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	" 15th	" 18th	380 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)

13	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Tegh Bahadur	...	18th	...	"	"	20th	...	100 copies.
14	<i>Berār Samāchr</i>	... Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Khaunde Rao Balaji.	...	"	...	"	"	21st	...	250 "
15	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisri</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Thakur Prasad	...	16th	...	"	"	"	...	220 "
16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri</i>	... Rampur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain	...	18th	...	"	"	"	...	409 "
17	<i>Dubār-i-Hind</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	...	16th	...	"	"	17th	...	250 "
18	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Husain Ali	...	18th	...	"	"	19th	...	375 "
19	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	10th	...	"	"	18th
20	<i>Indian Punch</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Noroz Ali Khan	...	16th	...	"	"	20th	...	100 "
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahendro Nath Sen.	...	"	13th & 16th	"	"	16th & 19th	...	275 "
22	<i>Jalwa Tār</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Rai Ganesh Lal	...	16th	...	"	"	19th	...	100 "
23	<i>Jām Jamshed</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	"	3rd & 10th	"	"	15th	...	125 "
24	<i>Kārnāmāh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	18th	"	"	20th	...	250 "
25	<i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Baleshwar Prasad,	...	"	15th	"	"	17th	...	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
26	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	16th	...	"	"	20th	...	105 copies.
27	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Khairati Lal	...	"	15th	"	"	21st	...	16 "
28	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Pan-jāb.</i>	... G u j r ā n -wālā.	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	...	"	13th	"	"	16th	...	600 "
29	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jawwad Ali	...	"	16th	"	"	18th	...	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)
30	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fateh-ud-din	...	"	11th & 18th	"	"	16th & 21st
31	<i>Lah-i-Mahfis</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	"	15th	"	"	21st	...	100 "
32	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	...	"	11th & 18th	"	"	15th & 21st	...	325 "
33	<i>Māroor Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gotardhan Das	...	"	11th	"	"	16th	...	100 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
34	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	.. Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad	Octr. 19th	1880. 21st	150 copies.
35	<i>Mishir-i-Nimroz</i>	.. Bijnor ..	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib ul-lah	.. 15th	.. 20th	70 "
36	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	.. Lahore ..	Hindi	Ditto	Mokand kam	.. 18th	.. 21st	250 "
37	<i>Muraqa-i-Tahzib</i>	.. Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Behari Lal	.. 15th	.. 20th	125 "
38	<i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	.. Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	.. 12th	.. 15th	46 "
39	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	.. Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Anujid Ali	.. 11th	.. 20th	115 "
40	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	.. Etawah ..	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat,	.. 16th	.. 17th	130 "
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